

March 10, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, The Community School tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Community School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of our buildings. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 19 samples taken, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

Remedial Measures

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, we will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/l (parts per billion {ppb}). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action The Community School has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
High School Nurse's Bathroom Sink	27.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HAND WASHING ONLY". Fresh drinking water is always available via a freestanding water cooler.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage.

Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

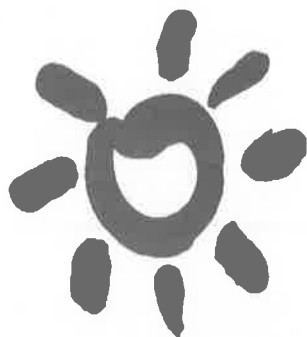
A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Scott Parisi
Director of Program



The King's Daughters Day School

ESTABLISHED 1906

502 West Front Street • Plainfield, New Jersey 07060
Telephone (908) 756-7788 • Fax (908) 756-4847

Accredited by the
National Academy
of Early Childhood
Programs



March 8, 2017

Dear Parents, Guardians and Staff of the King's Daughters Day School,

We are committed to protecting the students' and staff's health here at KDDS. To protect our school community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, all drinking water outlets in our facilities were sampled and tested for lead. The results for our water samples were received January 16 and March 1, 2017.

Results for Our Testing

Following the guidelines given to us by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets in our building. Of the twenty-three (23) samples taken ONLY the water fountain in the toddler playground was found to be above the EPA's accepted lead in the drinking water.

What Action We Are Taking

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations we have turned off the water to the toddler playground water fountain.

Sample Location	result	Remedial Action
Toddler playground	0.0203 out of 0.015 part per billion	Turn off water

Why Test Drinking Water for Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body from drinking water or other sources. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years old. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage.



A United Way Member Agency

Lead is rarely found in the source water; rather it enters the drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the service line or interior plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect buildings to water mains (service lines). Since 1986, all plumbing materials must be "lead free". The law currently allows plumbing materials to be up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified.

How Can I Learn More?

For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact Valeria Erdosi-Mehaffey, the executive director at (908) 756-7788. For information about water quality and sampling for lead at home, contact your local water supplier or refer to the Department of Environmental Protection's website at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-schools.html>.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Valeria Erdosi-Mehaffey".

Valeria Erdosi-Mehaffey
Executive Director